Amendments to the Claims:

1. **(Previously Presented)** A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics during stonewashing and/or biostoning of indigo-dyed cotton fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is a polyester, obtained by reacting at least the following monomers during an esterification reaction:

(A) one or more dicarboxylic acid compound(s), wherein terephthalic acid makes up more than 90 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid compounds employed,

(B) one or more diol compound(s) having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, wherein ethylene glycol makes up more than 90 mole% of the diol compounds employed, and

(C) polyetherols with one or two hydroxy groups having at least 6 oxygen atoms, wherein polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight from 2,000 to 8,000 g/mole makes up more than 90 wt.% of the polyetherols employed, and

the monomers (A), (B), and (C) comprise more than 80 wt.% of the monomers in the polyester.

2. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 1, ~~In particular, the method in a preferred embodiment is~~ **characterized in that** the monomers (A), (B), and (C) comprise more than 90 wt.%, ~~preferably more than 95 wt.%~~ of the monomers in the polyester.

3. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of claims 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the polyester comprises a monomer (D) of one or more polyol compound(s) with at least 3 OH groups having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, ~~especially glycerol~~.

4. (**Currently Amended**) A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is a polyester, obtained by reacting at least the following monomers during an esterification reaction:

(A) 20 to 50 mole% of one or more dicarboxylic acid compound(s),

(B) more than 0 to 30 mole% of one or more diol compound(s) having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

(C) 10.1 to 50 mole% of one or more water-dilutable polyetherol(s), produced by the addition of one or more C_2- to C_4-alkylene oxide(s) to a C_1 to C_{18} alcohol, ~~especially a C_1 to C_6 alcohol~~, with one hydroxy group, wherein the alkylene oxide/alcohol mole ratio is in the range from 4 to 100 : 1, and

(D) 10.1 to 29.9 mole % of one or more polyol compound(s) having at least 3 OH groups.

5. (**Original**) The method according to claim 4, **characterized in that** 1 to 10 mole% of the diol compound (B) is incorporated.

6. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5, **characterized in that** the average molecular weight of the polyester is less than 5,000 g/mole~~, preferably from 2,000 to 5,000 g/mole~~.

7. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to any one of the claims 4 or 5, **characterized in that** the dicarboxylic acid compounds (A) are selected from the group consisting of

terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, phthalic acid and their derivatives, and mixtures thereof, ~~especially terephthalic acid and its derivatives, preferably in a quantity of greater 90 mole% of terephthalic acid and its derivatives, based on the incorporated dicarboxylic acid compounds.~~

8. (**Previously Presented**) A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5, **characterized in that** independently of one another

(a) no tricarboxylic acid compounds and

(b) less than 10 wt.% of isophthalic acid or its derivatives and especially no isophthalic acid or its derivatives

are employed.

9. (**Previously Presented**) A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5, **characterized in that** the diol compound (B) is ethylene glycol, or propylene glycol or mixtures thereof.

10. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5, <u>further</u> **characterized in that** the polyester is anionically modified by incorporation of anionic monomers and/or is capped with terminal groups.

11. (**Previously Presented**) A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5, **characterized in that** the polyetherols (C) are alkylene oxide addition products of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or their mixtures ~~to~~ <u>and</u> aliphatic C_1 to C_{18} alcohols, preferably C_1 to

C_6 alcohols, and/or water.

12. (**Currently Amended**) A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics during stonewashing and/or biostoning of indigo-dyed cotton fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is comprised [a] of a polyesters having the formula:

~~In one embodiment, the polyesters used in the method of the present invention have the formula:~~

$X\text{-}(OCH_2\text{-}CH_2)_n\text{-}[\text{-}(OOC\text{-}R^1\text{-}COO\text{-}R^2)_u\text{-}]\text{-}OOC\text{-}R^1\text{-}COO\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2O)_n\text{-}X$,

wherein the polyesters have molecular weights of less than 5,000 g/mole, each $\mathbf{R^1}$ residue is a 1,4-phenylene residue, optionally substituted by mono- or di-C_1-C_3-alkyl; the $\mathbf{R^2}$ residues are principally ethylene residues, 1,2-propylene residues, or mixtures thereof; each **X** represents independently of one another hydrogen, a C_1 to C_{12} hydrocarbon residue, ~~especially ethyl or methyl~~; each **n** is a number from 7 to 115, and **u** is a number from 3 to 10.

13. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to any one of claims 5 or 12, characterized in that the polyester is liquid at room temperature.

14. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to claim 13, **characterized in that** for the removal of dye abrasive stones and/or enzymes, ~~especially at least cellulases,~~ are put into contact

with the fabric in order to achieve a stonewashed look.

15. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to claims 13, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is put into contact with the fabric both during the stonewashing step and ~~the~~ any preceding desizing step.

16. (**Currently Amended**) A method according to claim ~~13~~ [5], **characterized in that** the polyetherols (C) have from 16 to 180 ~~C_2 to C_4~~ alkylene oxide units selected from the group consisting of ethylene oxide units; propylene oxide units, butylene oxide units and mixtures thereof.

17. (**Previously Presented**) A method according to any one of claims 1, or 2, **characterized in that** the polyols have less tha[e]n 3 OH groups.

18. (**Cancelled**)

19. (**Cancelled**)

20. (**Previously Presented**) An indigo-dyed cotton fabric, produced by the method of any one of Claims 1 or 12.

21. (**New**) The method of Claim 4 wherein said dicarboxylic acid compounds comprise of terphthalic acid and its derivatives.

22. **(New)** The method of Claim 4 wherein said dicarboxylic acid compounds are present in an amount of greater than 90% of terphthalic and its derivatives, based on the incorporated dicarboxylic acid compounds.

23. **(New)** A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is a polyester, obtained by reacting at least the following monomers during an esterification reaction:

(A) 20 to 50 mole% of one or more dicarboxylic acid compound(s),

(B) 1 to 10 mole% one or more diol compound(s) having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

(C) 10.1 to 50 mole% of one or more water-dilutable polyetherol(s), produced by the addition of one or more C_2- to C_4-alkylene oxide(s) to a C_1 to C_{18} alcohol, with one hydroxy group, wherein the alkylene oxide/alcohol mole ratio is in the range from 4 to 100 : 1, and

(D) 10.1 to 29.9 mole % of one or more polyol compound(s) having at least 3 OH groups.